

New Lebanese president gets international support

NICOSIA (R) — Arab and foreign governments welcomed the swift election of new Lebanese President Elias Hrawi and renewed calls for peace following the assassination of his predecessor.

"Your election is proof that those who (killed) President Rene Muawad failed to block the way to peace," Syrian President Hafez Al Assad said in a telegram to Hrawi after the vote by the Lebanese parliament Friday.

The congratulations from Damascus, the main foreign power broker in Lebanon, were followed by messages of support from foreign as well as from other Arab governments.

U.S. President George Bush urged all Lebanese to unite behind Hrawi, a Maronite Christian who faced immediate opposition from military commander Michel Aoun, who controls the Falangist enclave.

"Those who do not (support Hrawi) will only isolate themselves further from the Lebanese people and the international community," House spokesman

man said.

Saudi Arabia issued a statement expressing "full backing for the step taken by the deputies to maintain Lebanese legitimacy and continue reconciliation moves."

Riyadh helped to draft an Arab-sponsored peace plan which Muawad, who was blown to bits by a bomb in Beirut Wednesday after just 17 days as president, was trying to implement.

The plan aims to end 14 years of fighting by giving more political power to Muslims.

The Arab League's U.N. observer, Clovis Malsouf said in New York that Hrawi "deserves all the support that the international community can provide."

Algerian President President Chadli Benjedid cabled congra-

tulations to Hrawi and Bahrain's Emir, Sheikh Isa bin Salman Al Khalifa, said he hoped the election "will achieve the Lebanese people's dream for security, stability and peace."

Newspapers in Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates also hailed Hrawi.

"There is no alternative to him," said Kuwait's Al Watan paper. "He is legality for his people, the Arabs and the world."

But media in Iraq, Syria's arch-rival in the Arab World, reported international attention on the civil war in Lebanon, which France ruled between the two world wars.

Britain said it welcomed Hrawi's election and hoped it would lead to the rebuilding of the country free of foreign forces.

Iran's Tehran Times said the Lebanese conflict would not be solved as long as the president had to be a Maronite, as specified in the peace plan.

The paper, quoted by Iranian News Agency IRNA monitored in Cyprus, said in an editorial that

no sectarian government would be able to end Lebanon's civil war.

French President Francois Mitterrand Saturday sent a low-key message of good wishes to Hrawi.

"I send you my wishes of success in your great mission and a message of friendship from the people of France to the Lebanese people, in the hope that they will regain peace in unity and reconciliation," Mitterrand said.

Mitterrand has personally led France's effort to focus international attention on the civil war in Lebanon, which France ruled between the two world wars.

His message appeared guarded and in sharp contrast to France's enthusiastic approval of Muawad when he was elected on Nov. 5.

Egypt joined other Arab states in sending a message of good wishes to Hrawi.

"On this occasion, I reiterate Egypt's support to the brotherly Lebanese people in their crisis..." President Hosni Mubarak said in a message carried by the national Middle East News Agency.

Bomb on board Saudi Jumbo fails to explode

NICOSIA (R) — Saudi Arabia said a loose wire saved one of its airliners, carrying more than 300 people, from a time-bomb planted on board.

"God willing, the connection wire was loose and the timing stopped," Saudi Arabian airlines said in a statement carried by the official Saudi Press Agency Saturday.

The aircraft, carrying 343 passengers and crew, made an emergency landing at Karachi, Pakistan, after authorities in Islamabad said they received a telephone warning of bombs on board.

Karachi police said they had arrested three Pakistani passengers. No other details were given.

The airline spokesman, who was not named, said the person who warned of the bomb asked for \$15 million.

However, the airline said the warning was contained in a letter and made no reference to a telephone call.

There was no immediate explanation for the discrepancies. "Security employees received a letter that a bomb and a terrorist to detonate it are on board and requested payment of \$15 million to be placed in three bags in places in Islamabad," the airline said.

A Pakistani pilot was killed and 16 Muslims were wounded.

In a television confession one of the bombers said he obtained the explosives from the Iranian embassy in Kuwait. Iran denied the allegations.

It was unclear how blackmailers intended to tell bombers aboard the plane that cash had been paid.

Some Pakistani newspapers suggested the incident was a failed attempt by suicide terrorists others said it was a bungled \$15 million extortion attempt.

The Boeing 747 was flying from Islamabad to Riyadh Thursday night when the warning was received. The pilot was ordered to land at Karachi and the plane was surrounded by ambulances and fire-fighting teams as passengers were evacuated.

The Jumbo Jet was searched and two sticks of dynamite weighing four ounces (110 grams) found in baggage, police said. A detonator made from a cigarette lighter, matchbox and batteries was also discovered.

Bombs have been planted in Saudi Airlines offices in Karachi several times during the past three years, killing two people and causing extensive damage.

Saudi targets have also been attacked since the kingdom last September executed 16 Kuwaiti pro-Iranian Shi'ites convicted of being involved in bombings of the annual Muslim pilgrimage in Mecca during July.

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MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Kuwait defence minister in Cairo

CAIRO (R) — Kuwait Defence Minister Sheikh Nawaf Al Ahmad Al Sabah, on his first official visit to Cairo, praised Egypt's arms industry Saturday and called for further military cooperation. "Egyptian-made weapons were tested in Kuwait and experts said they match weapons made by advanced nations," Sheikh Nawaf told reporters after talks here with his Egyptian counterpart General Yousef Sabri Abu Taleb. Egypt hopes to boost sales from its arms industry, the most advanced in the Arab World, to Gulf Arab states with which ties were restored two years ago. Kuwait, which was attacked by Iran several times during the 1980-88 Gulf war, installed the Egyptian-made Amour Air Defence System earlier this year. The order was signed shortly before the Gulf ceasefire. Kuwait has also purchased Egyptian-made armoured personnel carriers and industry sources said more than 150 have been delivered so far. "We did not only buy the weapons because they are Egyptian but because they are good... The aim behind my visit is to discuss military cooperation and ways of developing it," the Kuwaiti minister said.

Gulf seeks ways to recycle garbage

JEDDAH (AP) — Arab experts met Saturday to find ways of recycling the Gulf's garbage. "If economically used, garbage can become a source of income to consolidate national economy," said Prince Majed, governor of Mecca province. He inaugurated the two-day seminar, the first of its kind held in the Saudi Arabia. It was attended by representatives of Arab economic institutions and research centres. The seminar was sponsored by the federation of the Arab Gulf Chambers of Commerce. Jeddah Municipality and the Jeddah-based Islamic Development Bank. It will discuss disposal methods, ways of utilising garbage and funding recycling schemes. Jeddah's mayor Khaled Abdulla Ghani, said the amount of waste per head of population in Saudi Arabia was "more than anywhere in the world, including Europe." He also stressed that the Gulf region lagged far behind Europe and other industrialised regions in recycling garbage. He said more than 87 per cent of the garbage produced in the kingdom was disposed of as unused waste, with only a small portion turned into fertiliser.

Fundamentalists face trial in Morocco

RABAT (R) — Twenty-four Islamic fundamentalists are due to stand trial in Morocco Tuesday charged with illegal activities, a spokesman for their movement said Saturday. The spokesman for the Al Adl Wa Ihsane Islamic Movement said they were accused of belonging to an unauthorised organisation, possessing documents threatening state security and holding unauthorised meetings. No government comment was immediately available. The Al Adl Wa Ihsane spokesman said the trial would be held in Taroudant, an old city in the Sous Valley in south Morocco. He said the group, who included six professors or school teachers, were arrested on orders from the local governor, Taieb Sheria, at private homes where they were holding discussions. The spokesman said dozens of other members of the movement had been arrested in the last five weeks in various parts of the country, including Tetouan in the north, Casablanca and towns and villages in the south. Most of them were released after interrogation, he said, but six had disappeared and their families had no knowledge of their whereabouts.

Iran invites U.N. human rights envoy

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Iran, the subject of critical U.N. human rights reports for the past five years, has for the first time invited a U.N. investigator to visit the country, an Iranian source has said. No date has yet been set for the visit. The invitation was contained in a letter from Iranian U.N. representative Kamal Karazai to the U.N. Human Rights Commission's special representative on the situation in Iran, Reynaldo Galindo Pohl. In his latest report published earlier this month, Galindo Pohl, a law professor from El Salvador, said politically motivated mass executions took place in Iran last year. He also said that of more than 900 executions officially announced by Iran during the first five months of 1989, mostly for drug trafficking, many were also alleged to have been politically motivated. A spokesman for the People's Mujahideen of Iran, staunch opponents of the Tehran government, said the invitation to Galindo Pohl was a ploy to avoid stronger condemnation by the U.N.

Akhbar Al Yom's photographer dies

CAIRO (AP) — Mohammad Abdul Rahman, chief photographer for the state-owned Akhbar Al Yom publishing house, has died of a heart attack. He was 58. Abdul Rahman, a military officer-turned photographer, served in the 1950s in the army's public relations department and later in the office of then-commander-in-chief, Field Marshal Abdul Hakim Amer. Abdul Rahman lost his right arm in an explosives training accident. For several years he was editor of the armed forces magazine before leaving the army to become a professional photographer, using his left hand. Abdul Rahman is survived by his widow and one daughter.

Ethiopia to expand Asab Port

ADDIS ABABA (R) — Ethiopia has launched a \$71 million expansion programme to increase the cargo handling capacity of Asab, its main port on the Red Sea coast, a spokesman for the Ethiopian Maritime Authority said Saturday. The five-year project — funded by the African Development Bank, the European Investment Bank and the World Bank — envisages the construction of a container terminal and a multi-purpose jetty able to berth two large container ships. It will increase Asab's cargo handling capacity to 1,500 tonnes per day, from 1,000 at present, and allow up to 12 ships to dock at one time, as against eight now. The spokesman said the new container terminal would be able to handle 42,000 twenty-foot equivalent units (TEUs) per year. Ethiopia's other main port is Massawa, further north on the Red Sea coast, which serves Eritrea province. But Massawa's overland links with the rest of Ethiopia have been cut by the country's civil war.

Only the brave seek Lebanon's presidency

"IRUT (R) — Amid the ferocious violence of Lebanon only the brave aspire to the job of president.

Since the country plunged into civil war 14 years ago two such men have been blown to pieces — the latest last Wednesday — by professional killers.

Maronite Christian Rene Muawad, 64, was assassinated in mainly Muslim west Beirut by a remote-controlled bomb just 17 days after taking office.

Other, lucky, politicians have survived several attempts on their lives, while determined assassins have defeated security measures taken by others.

Even among Lebanon's parliamentary deputies, hailed overseas for their courage in meeting to elect a president, some were not willing to take that particular risk and run for

presidency. "My wife told me if I run for the post, she would ask for a divorce," one deputy, who refused to be named, was quoted as saying.

Deputy Pierre Helou, widely considered to be front runner for president, withdrew from the race. He said he did so because of pressure from his family which did not want him to risk his life.

Underscoring the dangers of Lebanon's political life, hundreds of Syrian and Lebanese troops deployed in the eastern town of Chtaura Friday to guard 52 members of parliament meeting to elect deputy Elias Hrawi as successor to Muawad.

Motorists and pedestrians were not allowed to move through the area.

Journalists were allowed inside the hotel only minutes before the start of electoral session. Security men carried out rigorous body searches.

Cameras, tape recorders and pens were inspected for fear of explosives.

Some Muslim extremists as well as the powerful Christian army commander Michel Aoun strongly oppose the Arab peace plan under which the president was being elected. Aoun scornfully dismissed Muawad as a Syrian puppet and then termed the election of Hrawi "a comedy".

Security fears have driven most politicians into armoured limousines. Most are always escorted by bodyguards and tight security measures are taken around their houses.

But the assassins many times manage to reach their targets.

Military experts say they get through because they are professionals who used advanced methods to accomplish their missions.

"Streets were cut off and emptied during his (Muawad) moves, but who could have

Hopes flower for unification of North and South Yemen

By Talia Chikmaliyan
Reuter

NICOSIA (R) — After a week of sharp political differences, hopes have flowered in the past few weeks for unification of North and South Yemen.

There is no guarantee that the latest of many unity efforts will progress beyond argument about how to take the first step.

But each government is studying fresh proposals from the other to abolish an unloved and poorly-marked frontier that cuts through a region of recently discovered oil fields.

Changes sweeping the Communist World have meanwhile reached South Yemen.

"Aden's perestroika" as it is locally called, has brought freer travel, greater religious toleration, pledges of a fresh approach to human rights and better relations with conservative neighbours like Saudi Arabia.

If nothing more, the new look in Aden has made more plausible the dream of unity between the South's three million people and the North's 10 million.

The regional press is buzzing with speculation that a major announcement may be made next

promise marred by bloody leadership struggles.

President Saleh, in power in Sanaa since 1978, has brought stability and takes aid where he can get it, from East, West and the oil states of the Arab Gulf.

Both religious leaders retain strong unofficial powers but new roads, modern communications and the movement of migrant workers to and from the Gulf have been opening up a land which was long one of the most isolated in the world.

Western diplomats consider

the North's elected parliament a lively and fairly representative institution — a sharp contrast with the party-controlled politics of the South.

North Yemen's closest allies are Egypt, Iraq and Jordan, the other members of the nine-month-old Arab Cooperation Council (ACC).

Both governments have long

declared that Yemenis are really

one people, but they have never been able to agree on how to make dream reality.

The most concrete measure

achieved so far was agreement to develop border oil fields as a joint venture.

No one really knows where the frontier runs. Both sides hope that unification will in the end make it unnecessary to decide who owns which wells.

The London-based Arabic newspaper Al Hayat said Monday the two sides still differed on how to take the first step.

It said Aden rejected Sanaa's proposal and is suggesting a federation with a unified parliament and cabinet.

The South's Socialist Party said Thursday: "The Central Committee, after studying proposals presented by both sides, sees that the practical and possible step which should be taken at this time is finding a formula for a transitory period of unification..."

The committee suggested that the best way for building a united state "is through the democratisation of political and social life, which will guarantee the participation of the broadest masses of the people and their representatives."

According to the Sanaa "26 September" Friday the North's proposal calls for the people of both states to become citizens of a Yemen Republic with a federal leadership controlling defence and foreign policy.

The federation would have one

currency, one capital, one flag

and a supreme court.

The legislature would have two

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Federal authorities, the weekly

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Jordan Times

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Dirty politics

THE TRUE colour of Israel's two main political parties, Labour and Likud, is shining more clearly than ever over the issue of the Basic Law — human rights — which is currently under consideration by the Knesset. Both parties have decided to play dirty politics with the subject of human rights in Israel and offered to kill its passage in the Knesset if that would ensure their ascendancy to power. What adds insult to injury is the fact that human rights legislation of all legislations is the one particular basic law that separates the "developed" from the "developing" countries. And as Israel constantly parades itself as the only living democracy in West Asia, the decision of its two principal parties to play politics with the subject of human rights should cast a very somber shadow on its preposterous claim that it has a monopoly on pluralism and democracy in the Middle East.

The Basic Law in question simply purports to incorporate the main feature of international human rights instruments, especially those that aim to eliminate any form of discrimination among nationals on the basis of religion, race, ethnic origin or political views into Israel's body of laws. It is amazing that Israel has not yet adopted such basic human rights, given its boast of being part of the so-called "free world" and an organic part of the Western heritage. And even at this late hour, the Israelis cannot reconcile themselves to the need to eliminate discrimination among their ranks. Thus, all the wheeling and dealing that go on among Israel's main religious parties, which are the arch enemies of the Basic Law in question, and the leadership of the Likud and Labour parties, portray a clearer picture of the inner character of Israel as an entity established on an edifice devoid of the essential ingredients of human rights that are universally recognised.

No wonder then that it is so difficult to argue common sense propositions with Tel Aviv, including those related to the suffocated peace process. How can a country like Israel, which rejects basic human rights and their application to its own people, be expected to honour and recognise human rights when they are invoked on behalf of the Palestinian people and the rest of the Arabs, including those who are Israeli citizens? Had Israel been a truly democratic country fully committed to the universal cause of human rights, it would not have been possible for it to deny basic human rights to others. Perhaps the first order of business, then, should be to inculcate the respect of human rights in the minds and hearts of the Israelis before any serious attempt is made to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflicts on the basis of human rights and internationally recognised legitimacy.

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i Arabic daily Saturday discussed the opening of Parliament which will take place on Monday when His Majesty King Hussein will deliver a speech from the throne. The paper said that with the speech, Jordan will resume the democratic march which the King had promised his Jordanian family before the elections of Nov. 8. There is no doubt that all Jordanians realise the immense task the Parliament has to face and the numerous challenges standing in the way of the nation; and therefore, everyone expects the legislative and the executive authorities to closely cooperate in the process of serving the people in all matters, the paper noted. One would also expect the deputies to be realistic that they cannot honour their pledges made to the electorate overnight, the paper added. The speech from the throne will be directed to all sectors of the people, the government and the new deputies in parliament, and would no doubt serve as a guideline for all those wishing to cooperate in serving the country and its people, said the paper. As we look forward to the opening of parliament and the speech from the throne, the paper said, one cannot help feeling proud of the democratic life in the Kingdom and the unity of the Jordanian people.

A columnist in Al Ra'i Arabic daily attack the United States government for its support and assistance to the Salvadorean government which, he says, is maintaining a rule of repression against the people of El Salvador. Tareq Masarweh says that Washington pays nearly one million dollars daily to the government in Sal Salvador to finance its battles against the rebels which has been going on for the past 10 years. Last Monday Washington approved of a \$715 million fund for the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) which in turn finances such wars in America, in Afghanistan and elsewhere around the world, says the writer. Washington, he notes, carries out these operations in the name of democracy, but in fact it causes untold sufferings for the people of the Third World; and it is indeed supporting unlawful and undemocratic entities. The writer cites as examples of such wars, the conflict going on in the Gulf, southern Sudan, and Libya, let alone Israel which is being armed to the teeth to carry on its repression against the Palestinian people. Masarweh particularly cites the murder by Salvadorean government troops of six Catholic priests a week ago, and says that the United States government should be held as accomplice to that murder.

Al Dostour daily newspaper Saturday discussed the situation in Lebanon following the tragic death of President René Muawad and the election of his successor. The paper said that there can be no future for Lebanon without its territorial unity and sovereignty; and the recognition of the right of its people to live in unity and harmony. The paper said that the election of a new president in Lebanon reflected the Lebanese people's determination not to succumb to terrorism and not to give attention to anything except Lebanon's highest national interests. It seems after all, said the paper, that the Lebanese people are re-organising their ranks behind the legitimate and lawful government and its president, ready to redress their wounds and have a fresh start towards reconciliation and peace.

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"A bitter question is raised

about whether the sense of this operation is essentially... a declaration of 'death of Communism'... I dissent from this valuation and I will fight so that it does not happen."

Party members say an extraordinary congress to decide on Occhetto's proposals is likely early next year.

Ingrao said Occhetto had made no contacts with other groups who might join a broad leftwing grouping and added that a new course for the party had not been properly thought out.

The emergent Greens had already rejected the idea and other groups appeared unwilling to join the Communists, Ingrao said.

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Cuore (Heart), a satirical weekly published by the party Organ L'Unità, showed one man throwing away a hammer and

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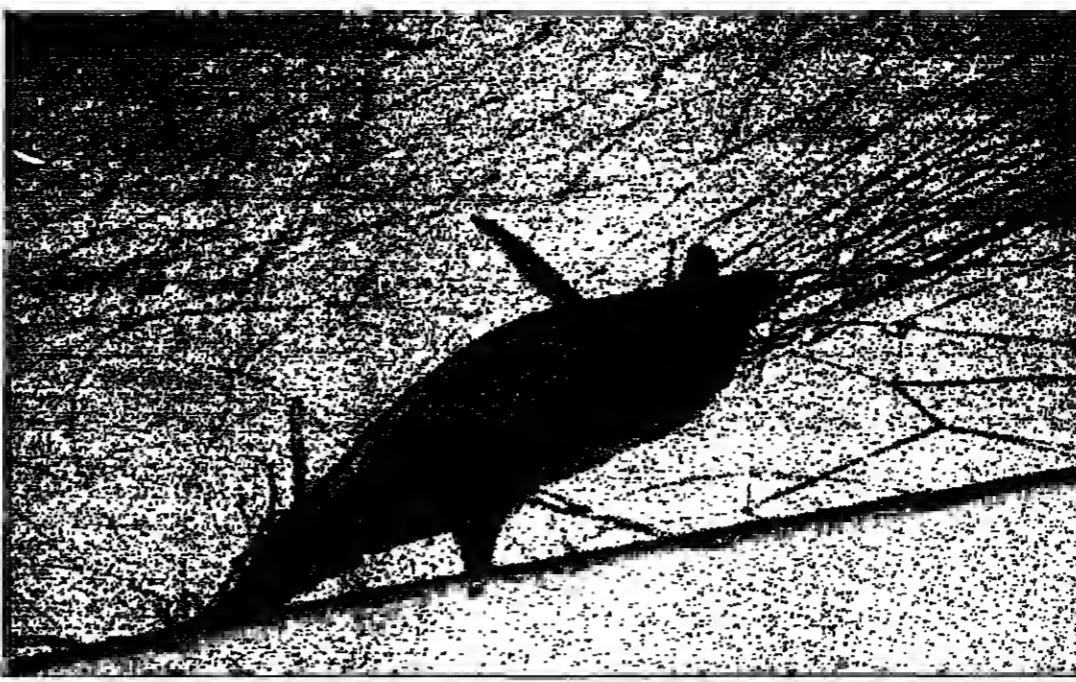
Cuore (Heart), a satirical weekly published by the party Organ L'Unità, showed one man throwing away a hammer and

sickle while another commented: "That's risky. Can't you see it's got the same shape as a boomerang?"

Party members say an extraordinary congress to decide on Occhetto's proposals is likely early next year.



No marine life is immune to the danger of the enormous nets spread by fishermen. Here a sea lion in the Pacific was rescued just in time.



Thousands of dolphins are killed each year by Italian fishermen in the Mediterranean.

Dolphins slaughtered in the Mediterranean

By Clare Pedrick

ROME — During the summer, visitors to large stretches of Italy's coastline were greeted by a gruesome sight — the carcasses of scores of dolphins, often mutilated beyond recognition.

The mammals were casualties of a new fishing technique that has sparked loud protests from conservationists worldwide. Using giant nylon nets imported from Japan, Italian fishermen have forsaken traditional methods and begun to scoop up thousands of tons of swordfish. In the space of just two years, Italy has become the Mediterranean's largest producer of swordfish, with an annual catch of 13,000 tons.

The stakes are high. In 1988 the 700-vessel Italian fleet pulled in a catch of swordfish estimated to be worth 200 billion lire (U.S.\$143 million). In the process it caused the deaths of more than 4,000 dolphins, say marine experts.

"The dolphins die for nothing," said Michele Ansaldi of the Rome-based "Lega Per l'Ambiente" environmental lobby group. "They get caught up in the

nets by their tails and fins. These nets are very cheap to buy and are so enormous that they cover huge areas of the sea. The mesh is large so the smaller fish escape, but there's no way out for the swordfish and the dolphins."

Added Pierlorenzo Florio, spokesman for the World Wildlife Fund in Italy: "When the nets are brought in the dolphins that are already dead are mutilated, in an attempt to conceal the evidence from the authorities."

The fishermen cut open their stomachs and fill them with bricks and rocks to send them down to the bottom of the sea. The ones that are still alive have their tails cut off to free them as quickly as possible from the nets. The poor beasts are left to die horribly, losing blood and screaming to warn others to keep away. Their bodies are later washed up on shore. It's a pitiful sight."

At a recent conference held in Rome, 400 international environmentalists warned that by the year 2000 there would be no dolphins left in Italian waters if steps were not taken soon to halt the massacre.

Ecology groups such as Greenpeace, the World Wildlife Fund and the Lega Per l'Ambiente

have launched a campaign to save the mammals, sending a petition to Italy's environment minister and to the European Community (EC). The petition calls for an immediate ban on the use of the swordfish and the dolphins."

According to conservationists, the Italians are by far the worst offenders in Europe. "Italy alone is responsible for killing dolphins in the Mediterranean," said Florio. "We're the only country using these terrible nets on such a large scale. France has banned them altogether, and Spain has only a small fleet of 20 boats. In the Pacific Ocean, the Japanese are killing huge numbers, and about 10,000 dolphins a year are slaughtered by tuna fishermen in North American waters, but in Italy we are not so very far behind."

Official figures show that in just two years the Italian fleet has acquired a total length of 15,000 kilometres of swordfish nets. "That's enough to encircle the entire Italian coastline almost twice over," Florio noted.

Conservative estimates put the number of dolphins slaughtered

each year in Italian waters at around 4,000, but some experts say that the figure could be far higher. A fisherman caught with a dead dolphin in his nets off the Tyrrhenian coast recently admitted that in the course of a year the average crew could expect to maim and kill 10 dolphins as they become tangled in the nets. "It's not hard to make a calculation," said Giuseppe Notarbartolo di Sciara, one of Italy's foremost experts on marine life. "If there are 700 swordfishing boats operating off the Italian coast, then it is reasonable to assume that around 7,000 dolphins die in this way each year."

Hundreds of other large mammals are also caught in the nets every year. During the summer the Greenpeace vessel "Highlander" found three dead sperm whales trapped in a net near the island of Ustica, off the coast of Sicily. During the same period, rescue workers freed eight half-crazed sperm whales from other nets off the Italian coast. The conservationists estimate that at least 200 other whales died.

Conservationists in other parts of the world have already made some progress. In the Indian Ocean the mega-nets are banned

altogether. The New Zealand government, locked in battle with Japanese and Taiwanese tuna fishermen in the Pacific, recently succeeded in having the issue tabled for discussion at the United Nations.

Back in Italy, the government has limited itself to blocking the licensing of new swordfishing vessels and banning the use of the big nets during the month of October. The second measure met with widespread derision.

"Fishing with these nets is only one between April and September, so banning it in October is really pretty useless," said Antonia di Natale, head of the Aquastudio marine research institute in Messina, Sicily.

The dolphin is a protected species in Italy, and the penalty for killing one is high — up to one year in jail and a fine of 6 million lire (U.S.\$4,250). But catching the culprits is difficult. Most of the fishing for swordfish takes place outside the 12-mile limit, where Italian authorities have no jurisdiction.

"The fishermen are careful to bring in their nets before sailing back into territorial waters," said the World Wildlife Fund's Florio.

"Quite apart from the dolphins, a lot of the swordfish they capture are smaller than the limit of 1m 40 laid down by law. These people are hated by every other fisherman on the high seas. Their nets also cause a considerable danger to navigation, especially pleasure yachts, in the Mediterranean."

The waters off the southern regions of Sicily and Calabria are the most heavily fished areas, experts say. Here, nets as long as 40 kilometres (almost 25 miles) have replaced a traditional method that used a lookout perch 30 feet up on the mast to spot the swordfish and a harpoonist ready to spear the catch below.

Meanwhile, off Italy's northwestern coast of Genoa, dolphins are facing another danger. In this part of the country, pictures like nothing better than to start off a meal with a plate of smoked dolphin. Said Florio: "Of course it's highly illegal, and happily it's not everyone that has such strange tastes, but a black market has developed to serve those who do. You can find it under the counter, at a very high price, in certain restaurants in and around Genoa."

— World News Link.

S. Africa after the rally that wasn't

OFFICIALLY the African National Congress (ANC) remains a banned organisation in South Africa. But it is becoming increasingly difficult to reconcile this with everyday realities in the republic, especially after the mass rally staged in Soweto on Oct. 29.

South Africa's newest and largest football stadium became a sea of black, green and yellow ANC banners as about 85,000 supporters from all over the republic gathered to welcome back the leaders recently freed after 25 years in prison.

Ostensibly the rally was organised by a National Reception Committee and given the go-ahead by Johannesburg's chief magistrate on condition that no laws were broken.

But as the South African Press Association reported, there were obvious contraventions of several laws. And to all involved, the occasion appeared to represent the de facto unbanning of the ANC despite the Law and Order Minister's earlier pronouncements.

The Minister, Adriaan Vlok, said that the ANC was still a prohibited organisation, and the police would act if its aims were promoted at the rally. But at the stadium no attempt was made to disperse this fact.

The law was also defied when a message to the rally was read out from Oliver Tambo, President of the ANC in exile. According to Press reports, the gathering was the largest of its kind since the ANC was formed in 1912, and the first since its outlawing in 1960.

Although the rally was well-organised and passed off without incident, its implications were not lost across a broad spectrum of South African political opinion. Predictably, the right-wing Conservative Party exploded with anger and demanded the recall of Parliament for a special session. But the other Opposition party, the Democrats, praised the government for its "increasingly democratic approach" in allowing marches and gatherings which had previously been taboo.

A South African Council of Churches statement said the rally had proved that the State of Emergency was no longer necessary. Those who predicted chaos

had had to swallow their words and accept the fact that the people of South Africa were "committed to and ready for peace".

Immediate government reaction was low-keyed. Mr. Vlok said that "peaceful" protest rallies enabled people to express their political opinions. Beeld, the leading Afrikaans-language daily newspaper, also commented approvingly.

But the pro-government Citizen was much sharper in its comment. It said that the hair-splitting over the exact purpose of the Soweto mass meeting could not disguise the fact that it was the first ANC rally in South Africa for three decades.

This raised the question of the ANC's status, and if the government no longer wished to maintain the present restrictions, it should unban the organisation, at least internally, the Citizen added.

However, the authorities are unlikely to accept this advice, given their repeated insistence that the ANC must first renounce violence. There is thus an apparent deadlock between the two sides.

The most prominent of the seven recently released leaders, Walter Sisulu, told the rally that there could be no question of the ANC abandoning the "armed struggle" unilaterally. But this was a possibility if the government created the right "climate".

Sisulu, who is aged 77, was the ANC's Secretary-General until he was jailed. Of the party's major figures imprisoned in 1964, only the most important, Nelson Mandela, now remains in detention. The timing of his release has become such a dilemma for the government that many are asking: Who is really the prisoner?

Another speaker at the Soweto rally, Ahmed Kathrada, made a dramatic plea to South Africa's dominant whites. "The Afrikaner people have accepted and identified themselves with the continent of Africa," he said. "They have called themselves Afrikaners. We are saying to them: 'take the next step and identify yourselves with the people of this continent'." — Lions Features.

Cela: The writer and the personality

By Alan Riding

GUADALAJARA, Spain — To a good many outsiders, the Swedish Academy was typically eccentric when it gave this year's Nobel Prize in Literature to a seemingly unknown Spanish writer, but mention Camilo Jose Cela to his countrymen and an anecdote soon follows.

For every Spaniard who has read one of his novels, perhaps 10 have skinned his newspaper articles and 100 have seen him on television.

Probably few people could name this latest book, but who doesn't know that he recently set up house with an attractive woman less than half his age?

In Spain, at least, Cela the Personality — the sardonic iconoclast who loves to shock, provoke, anger and entertain — looms even larger than Cela the Writer.

Certainly, it was no secret that Cela yearned for the prize, above all after he was short-listed two

years ago.

Yet beyond granting him new recognition abroad, his Nobel has also embarrassed a local cultural establishment that repeatedly denied him the Cervantes prize, Spain's most prestigious literary award. And this clearly pleases Cela.

"I read a newspaper article the other day that said it doesn't matter now whether or not I win the Cervantes because it would be like giving the title of a count to a king," he said during a conversation at his home near Guadalajara.

"It's no longer worth discussing why I haven't received it."

Yet the reason he has been overlooked for the Cervantes prize is widely believed to be that he supported — and fought alongside — the fascist forces during the Spanish Civil War in the late 1930s and subsequently worked briefly as a censor of some small-circulation magazines under the Franco dictatorship.

This is also why he has long been viewed as an outsider by a Spanish literary and intellectual world that has traditionally leaned to the left. His writings, in fact, quickly displeased the dictatorship — "Pascual Duarte" and "La Colmena" ("The Beehive") were both banned for a while, but then Cela had become a loner, almost a bit of an oxymoron in his individualism.

It is therefore probably no pose when he says, as he often does, that he is unmoved by what people say about him. For him, politicians, journalists, literary critics, intellectuals and most other authors — variously described as bureaucratic, stupid, opportunistic and mediocre — fall into the category of people who can be ignored.

Language is the instrument of the writer; he said. "Literature is the word and nothing else. The thinking of writers is in their books. In my case, that's where people should look. I don't have time to answer coffee-shop gossip."

Cela's body of work over

almost half a century is considerable, including over 11 novels, travel books, memoirs and collections of essays but also two particularly unusual publications, "Diccionario Secreto" ("Secret Dictionary") and "Encyclopedie del Erotismo" ("Encyclopedia of Eroticism"), which reflect his fascination with the rich — but officially unrecognised — language of ordinary Spaniards.

In the "Diccionario Secreto," he compiled words and phrases — many vulgar, sexual or blasphemous — that are used every day but that are not acceptable in print. The "Encyclopedie del Erotismo" was in turn an anthology of erotic writings. Accused of setting out to scandalise, he retorted: "People are scandalised when they want to be scandalised."

Many literary critics, whose

opinions Cela values little, believe his main strength as an author is his use of language, not only when it appears to shock with its directness, but also in its richness and structure. His themes, he says, are universal, "love, life, death, sickness, misery, the same as everywhere else."

"A young man once said to Flaubert, 'Give me an argument and I'll write a novel,'" Cela recounted.

Flaubert agreed and said: "Write this down. A man and a woman love each other. That's the story. Now you have to provide the talent." That's what I think. You need patience and minimal talent."

He also agreed with Garcia Marquez's claim that he had never had to invent anything in order to write his novels.

"You just have to look around to see that reality goes beyond fiction," Cela said.

"I think it was Proust who said

that everything has already been said but, since no one pays attention, it has to be repeated every morning."

When he writes a novel (he still does so in longhand), Cela said, he starts with a basic idea that frequently changes as he advances. "I prepared an entire synopsis of 'Pascual Duarte,'" he recalled, "but after I had written the first chapter, I had gone off in a different direction, so it was no use at all."

Today, he has little time for anything but his own work. "Everyday I write more and read less," he said, "but I think that happens to all writers. We start by reading a lot and, as time passes, the balance changes. Anyway, I've done all the reading I need to do. I only read new books that are strongly recommended to me."

Among today's new Spanish writers, he said, he sees only two or three — he would not name them — with special talent.

Rather, he said, the great names of Spanish letters today remain those of writers from an earlier generation, like Torrente Ballester, Ana Maria Matute and Miguel Delibes, "who have still not been unscathed."

Cela also expressed admiration for Latin American writers, among them the Mexican poet Octavio Paz, the Peruvian novelist Mario Vargas Llosa, and the late Mexican novelist Juan Rulfo, who was a personal friend. In contrast, he dismissed the late Argentine poet and essayist Jorge Luis Borges as a writer "for the petite bourgeoisie of Spanish America."

One apparent reason for Cela's popularity is that he has an opinion for every occasion and, twice a week on a television discussion programme, he pronounces gruffly and irreverently on every imaginable subject, reserving his most caustic wit for the Establishment windmills that many Spaniards enjoy seeing under attack.

— New York Times.

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CHINESE RESTAURANT</

Seminar stresses development in south Jordan

KARAK (Petra) — A two-day seminar opened at Mu'ta University in Karak Saturday to discuss various important matters related to the development of the southern regions of Jordan through a development council set up for the south.

Planning Minister Ziyad Fariz, deputising for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, opened the seminar with an address outlining the importance of the southern sector of the kingdom in terms of economy and trade.

Nearly one third of the Kingdom's investments in the 1986-1987 five year plan were allocated projects in the south, corresponding to nearly JD 1,000 million, the minister said.

The southern regions of Jordan are rich with mineral resources like potash and phosphate and they serve as Jordan's main outlet to the outside world through the port city of Aqaba in the far south, the minister added.

This seminar is part of an ongoing efforts by Mu'ta University to focus attention on the south and the work of the development council which is charged with

Dr. Sultan Abu Tayeh, who heads the university's business department, said the seminar was aimed at helping the development council attain success in its task. Throughout its research work and surveys conducted in the various regions of the south,

Abu Tayeh told the meeting that the participants will review 16 working papers dealing with

regional development in general and ways to exploit water, phosphate, potash, transport and tourist potentials and to promote institutions involved in mother and child care, voluntary services, youth and sports and cooperatives.

British, Austrian trade teams discuss investments in Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Saturday urged Britain to increase its imports of Jordanian products in a bid to partially adjust the trade balance between the two countries which is heavily in favour of the United Kingdom.

The call was voiced by Mohamed Asfour, president of the Amman Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting with a British trade delegation with whom he reviewed means of developing bilateral trade ties and various economic relations.

Asfour and the visiting delegation explored possible joint projects which could be launched in Jordan benefiting from

Jordanian laws which encourage investments and offer diversified facilities and tax exemptions.

The delegation groups representatives of British firms manufacturing glass, textiles, medical appliances, chemical products and other agricultural and industrial equipment.

Asfour later met with an Austrian trade mission which comprises representatives of 10 Austrian companies. Discussions covered investments in Jordan and the prospect of increasing the number of Austrian tourists to Jordan.

Recently, Jordan and Austria

agreed to dispatch a weekly chartered plane carrying tourists to Jordan to visit touristic and archaeological sites and the city of Aqaba.

According to officials here, the Austrian delegation comprises specialists in railway engineering, electric power engineering, thermal insulation systems, meat processing, industrial and mining equipment, fruit juice production as well as banking services.

According to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Asfour briefed the visitors on medium-size projects in Jordan where Austrian firms can launch joint ventures.

Jordan, Iraq sign transport accord

AMMAN (J.T.) — Transport and Telecommunications Minister Hikmat Al Khammash has returned to Amman from Cairo where he led Jordan's side to a general assembly meeting of the Arab Maritime Bridge Company (AMBC) which discussed promoting operations along the Aqaba-Nweibeh sea-land route and tourism in Sinai and southern Jordan.

Khammash said the meeting, which ended Friday has empowered the company's board of directors to hold its first meeting in Amman early next month. The AMBC, Khammash said in a statement upon his return, aims

to expand its activities to transport a larger volume of goods and passengers; and to promote its operations among various Arab countries.

The AMBC is operated jointly by Jordan, Iraq and Egypt through a fleet of ferry boats for the transportation of passengers and vehicles as well as goods between Aqaba in Jordan and Nweibeh in Sinai.

During his stay in Cairo, Khammash held meetings with his Iraqi and Egyptian counterparts Mohammad Zubeidi and Suliman Mitwalli, and signed an agreement with Zubeidi on the

transportation of goods and passengers by land between Jordan and Iraq.

The agreement aims to further facilitate transport between the two countries and provides for the exemption of Iraqi and Jordanian nationals from all entry fees, Khammash noted in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

He said that under the new agreement Iraq and Jordan will impose charges on the transportation of passengers and goods and through a joint committee will follow up the implementation of the agreement and deal with any obstacles impeding its path.

'Spend money to buy stability'

PEKING (R) — China's leaders are buying stability by ensuring that several million workers forced into redundancy under unpopular austerity measures have enough money for food, a senior trade union official said.

Releasing official figures for the first time, Chen Ji of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, told Reuters that about two to three per cent of the industrial workforce in major cities had been sent home since last year.

He estimated this totalled "several million" workers across China who had been made redundant by factories which had stopped or cut production for lack of funds, materials and buyers.

"Some workers feel this has happened very suddenly. They don't understand," said Chen, a deputy director of the federal

textile and machinery factories and makers of consumer goods.

"In China we have a saying 'spend money to buy stability,'" said Chen.

He disclosed that the government would make sure with subsidies that the per capita monthly income for families in major cities would not fall below 50 yuan (31.5).

"If we take these measures there won't be any social instability," Chen said. He described it as "big financial burden" but did not disclose the overall cost to the government.

Chen recognised that 50 yuan a month in Peking was barely enough to eat with.

Diplomats and Western businessmen backed Chen's view that industrial unrest was unlikely to erupt in China, at least in the near future, but they said efficiency would fall as workers found little incentive to perform well.

Striking workers would find little support in the trade union federation which is loyal to the Communist Party.

Workers interviewed in Peking have said they are being driven to the wall by the austerity measures, their plight worsened by recent compulsory purchases of government bonds.

Grand total

3,455,905

7,801,546

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

FAO conference seals \$569m budget

ROME (R) — The governing conference of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Friday approved its two-year programme of work and a budget of \$569 million. The 158-nation supreme governing body voted 104 in favour and seven against for the 1990-1991 plan, and budget presented by FAO Director-General Edouard Saouma. There were five abstentions, a FAO statement said. Saouma called the plan a "full agenda of action" to face the world food and agriculture situation. The budget includes a net reduction of 25 administrative posts and an increase of 1.5 per cent in major programmes in agriculture, fisheries and forestry. The statement said the conference expressed concern over the \$170 million in outstanding contributions, including \$143 million by the United States, FAO's largest contributor.

E. Germany weighs new mark rate

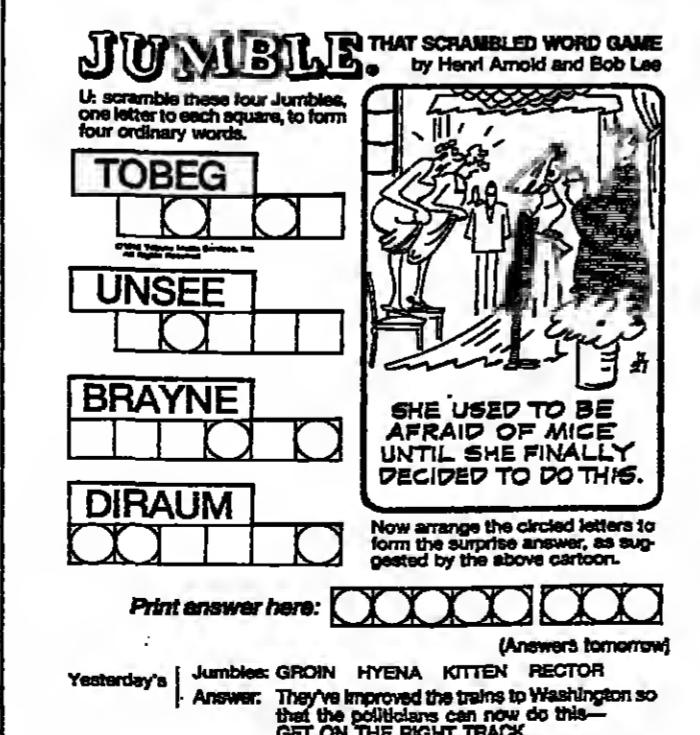
EAST BERLIN (R) — East Germany said Friday the official exchange rate of its currency with the West German mark was unrealistic and proposed a drastic adjustment. Finance Minister Uta Nickel said East Berlin was considering a benchmark rate of 4.4 East marks for one West German mark, but she denied this would turn the East mark into a convertible currency, which would probably mean a major devaluation. Nickel said the current official rate of one to one and the black market rate of 20-1 prevailing since East Germany opened its borders were both unrealistic. She said a 4.4-one rate was being considered for people wanting to buy West marks before visits to West Germany. "We would simply levy a charge to stabilise the interplay between the East mark and Deutsche mark. This would not be called an exchange rate. Perhaps we would call it a fee," she was quoted as saying. The government Friday introduced tougher customs checks to stop rampant currency speculation and goods smuggling that started when the borders opened Nov. 9. The black market value has seen a drastic slump in the East mark.

IN EXCHANGE RATES

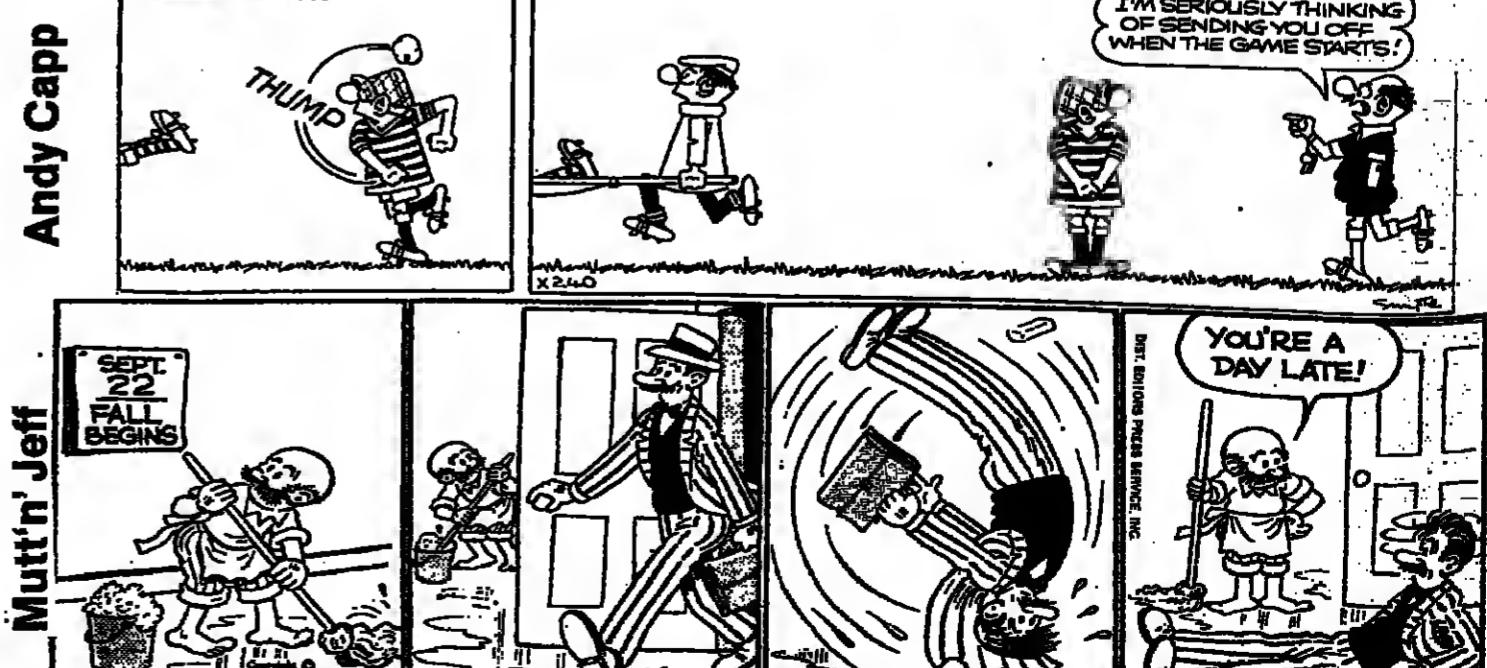
	Sell	French franc	104.2	105.2
U.S. dollar	\$46.0	Japanese yen (100)	445.5	450.0
Pound Sterling	100.4	Dutch guilder	315.0	318.1
Deutschmark	355.4	Swedish krona	95.2	97.3
Swiss franc	297.5	Italian lira (100)	48.2	48.7
		Belgian franc (x 10)	167.9	169.6



Peanuts



Andy Capp



J.P. 10/10/89

Weekly Amman Financial Market trading

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following table summarises trading activities at the Amman Financial Market starting Saturday Nov. 18, '89 and ending Wednesday Nov. 23, '89. (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

Name of company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Per value
Banking and financial institutions					
Industrial Development Bank	2700	6264	2,320	2,320	1,000
Jordan Islamic Bank	10594	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	9250	18829	1,990	2,040	1,000
Housing Bank	3250	9425	2,900	2,900	1,000
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	3250	—	5,000	5,000	1,000
Cairo Amman Bank	1315	18548	14,000	14,100	1,000
Bank of Jordan	3060	643365	212,000	212,000	10,000
Arab Bank	13369	38480	2,510	2,510	1,000
Jordan National Bank	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Finance House for Development	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Investment and Finance Bank	—	—	—	—	1,000
National Financial Investments	24972	476913	1,960	1,970	1,000
National Portfolio Securities	500	1260	2,600	2,520	1,000
Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan)	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Securities Corporation	—	—	—	—	2,000
Real Estate Financing Corporation	—	—	—	—	1,000
Bait Al Mal Saving & Investment for Housing	—	—	—	—	1,000
Insurance and reinsurance					
Middle East Insurance	36200	68805	1,900	1,900	1,000
Jordan French Insurance	14264	26531	1,870	1,850	1,000
Jordan Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Arab Life and Accident Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Yarmouk Insurance and Reinsurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Holy Land Insurance	626	1201	1,760	1,900	1,000
Philadelphia Insurance	4005	6008	1,450	1,500	1,000
Arab Union International Insurance	439	579	1,270	1,320	1,000
Jordanian Insurance	755	1170	1,550	1,550	1,000
Jordan Gulf Insurance	8225	13324	1,620	1,620	1,000
General Arabic Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
National Ahliya Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Arab Belgian Insurance and Reinsurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
United Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000

Masters tournament completes long run in New York

By Larry Fine
Reuter

NEW YORK — The Masters tennis tournament, the star-studded championship that traditionally marks the end of the men's season, begins its farewell New York showing on Tuesday at Madison Square Garden.

The \$3-million Masters, which has called New York its home for the last 12 years, will move next year to Frankfurt, West Germany, for a five-year run as part of the new Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) tour.

Helping to make this last tournament of the decade extra special will be New Yorker John McEnroe, playing before home fans in his first Masters since

January 1986.

The 30-year-old McEnroe, who has climbed to number four in the world, is in the Rod Laver group of the Round-Robin event along with world number one Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia and fellow Americans Michael Chang and Aaron Krickstein.

Defending champion Boris Becker of West Germany, winner of this year's Wimbledon and U.S. Open titles, heads the Ilie Nastase group that also includes Stefan Edberg of Sweden and Americans Andre Agassi and Brad Gilbert.

Each player will play the three others in his group, with the top two from each group advancing to the semifinals to be held in Saturday. The final is on Sunday.

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1989

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You will have lots of interest in making some new conditions that interest you; come true and you would be wise to carefully consider them and not let your enthusiasm run away with you.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) You are about to meet an interesting couple from a distance. A financial problem has a real opportunity for you to benefit through it.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) Don't let financial matters confuse a relationship with a good friend. Get a family member to go on a trip with you and good results follow.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) Get a woman friend to introduce you to some personalities that interest you. Keep sixty business-like with a younger associate in the family.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) Try to follow the practical suggestions given by a confidential advisor. Invite a dramatic couple into your home for laughs.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) A restrictive man could keep you from a business opportunity. Concentrate on dealing with your members of your family.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) A friend is ready and willing at last to carry through with promises made to you. Do something starting and dramatic to please your loved one.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22) Invite new acquaintances into your home on the spur of the moment. Search periodicals for the answers to your practical problems.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October

22) You can get any problems at home ironed out rightly now. You need to be very cautious in any business or financial dealings.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) Invite persons into your home who are financially successful. Do something with your attachment for more happiness.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) Get a well organised businessman to advise you now. Confusion at home is best handled by your being quiet for a while.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) Steer clear of any arguments whatever with them friends today. Romance is best for you now in the privacy of your loved one's quarters.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) Try to follow the practical suggestions given by a confidential advisor. Invite a dramatic couple into your home for laughs.

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LIBRA: (September 23 to October

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
1988 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

TOO EASY TO MAKE

Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH

♦ A J 6
♥ K 8 7
♦ K 8 5
♦ Q 7 4 2

WEST

♦ Q 9 4 2
♦ K 10 8 7
♦ 6
♦ 10 9 3

EAST

♦ 9 5 3
♦ Q 4
♦ A K 8 6
♦ J 10 9 3

SOUTH

♦ 5 3
♦ A Q J 10 4 2
♦ 6
♦ A 7 6 2
♦ 5

The bidding:
North: East: South: West:
1 ♦ Pass: 1 ♦ Pass
1 ♠ NT: Pass: 4 ♠ Pass
Pass: Pass

Opening lead: King of ♦

How often do you see an infelder make a spectacular play and then, a few ground balls later, miff a simple effort? It was so easy that he took his eye off the ball. The same thing happens at the bridge table.

The bidding was routine, although we would be the first to admit a rebid of three no trump by South has certain appeal. At rubber bridge, however, the possession of 100 honors would sway us to four hearts.

On the opening lead of the king

of clubs, East started an echo with the jack to show a four-card holding in the suit. West shifted to the jack of diamonds, and declarer wasted no time in going down. He won in hand, drew three rounds of trumps and then continued with a diamond to the king and another. When that suit split 4-2, the most likely distribution, declarer ended up losing two diamonds and a trick in each black suit—down one.

Had declarer paused to count the available tricks off the top, he would have realized there were only nine-six trumps, a spade and two diamonds. The simplest way to produce a 10th was to ruff a diamond in dummy.

Therefore, declarer could not afford to draw more than one round of trumps, and that with a high trump in hand. Next, South should cash the remaining high diamond and exit with a diamond. No matter what the defenders do, declarer can win any return, if necessary come to hand with a club ruff or a high trump, and then ruff a diamond with the king of trumps for the fulfilling trick.

The bidding was routine, although we would be the first to admit a rebid of three no trump by South has certain appeal. At rubber bridge, however, the possession of 100 honors would sway us to four hearts.

On the opening lead of the king

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CROCODILE DUNDEE

Part II

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Cinema Tel: 677420

CONCORD

Michael Keaton

In

THE SQUEEZE

Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema Tel: 634144

PHILADELPHIA

MICKI & MAUDE

Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

Cinema Tel: 675571

NIJOUN

BATMAN

Cinema Tel: 674111

PLAZA

FATAL

ATTRACTION

Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Last year's final was perhaps the most memorable in the 19-year history of the elite championship as Becker beat Lendl in five grueling sets, with the last point of the match being decided when the ball popped over the net.

The victory served notice that the West German could defeat

the world's best on a surface other than the friendly, fast grass at Wimbledon and the result presaged a breakthrough year for Becker, who added the U.S. Open crown — beating Lendl in the final — to his three Wimbledon titles.

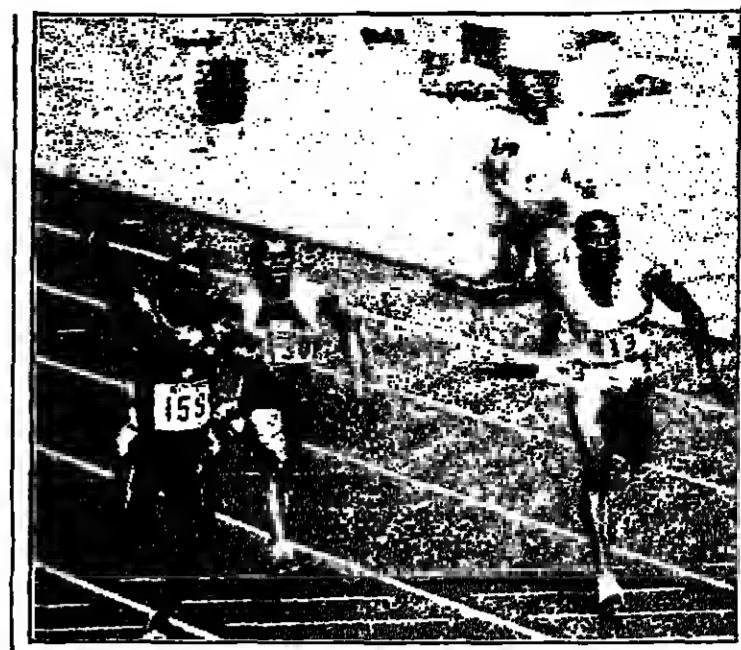
Tuesday's programme begins with world number three Edberg

playing number six Agassi. Australian Open champion Lendl follows on to the medium-fast supreme court carpet against French Open champion Chang, with Becker bringing down the curtain on opening night against Gilbert.

McEnroe swings into action on Wednesday against Krickstein.

Chang, 17, said he was looking forward to making his Masters debut. "The Masters is going to be fun," he said.

"The best players in the world are there and you don't have to worry about losing early. Top players like to play top players — they get more psyched up to play."



Ben Johnson (left) wins the 100 metre race at Seoul Olympics on Sept. 24, 1988 (File photo)

Johnson rehabilitated?

PARIS (R) — Ben Johnson heard in a face-to-face television discussion that a leading International Olympic Committee (IOC) official wants him to compete at the 1992 Barcelona Olympics.

"I wish him back at the next Olympics. He helped us a lot in our fight against doping," IOC medical commission president Prince Alexandre de Merode said in front of Johnson during the recording of a French television program on doping which ended early on Saturday.

"Johnson has given the worst example in the history of sports," de Merode added. "But this is past and we have to look forward to the future. If criminals can be rehabilitated, Johnson should be."

"Johnson paid \$25,000 to appear on the programme with de Merode and other athletes, again confessed to using drugs for years before he was caught with traces of the anabolic steroid stanazolol in his body after his 100 metres victory in Seoul.

"When I was 19 I was told everyone took dope and it was my only chance to become a champion," said the Jamaican-born Canadian. "I was not afraid of tests, I did not realise what I was doing. Now I'm ashamed, for my family, my friends and the children who admired me."

Johnson also heard from athletes who said they felt betrayed

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HANDICRAFTS

An exhibition displaying handicraft articles particularly gobelins and flowers will be inaugurated on the 26th Nov. 1989 at 17.00 by Mr. Miles Roddis — the Director of the British Council.

The display will take place at the British Council at Jabal Amman - Rainbow Street until 29.11.89. The invitation is public.



Indians protest against election violence, vote rigging and intimidation

NEW DELHI (AP) — Hundreds of people blocked roads and demonstrated Saturday outside the Election Commission offices to protest violence, vote rigging and intimidation in the parliamentary election.

The demonstration was organised by Independent Initiative, a group that claims to be non-partisan, although most of its slogans criticised Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and his governing Congress Party.

The elections, which end Sunday and will determine whether Gandhi remains in power, are shaping up as the most violent in India's history.

At least two more deaths were reported in Friday's voting, bringing to 94 the number of people killed since the elections for a new parliament began Wednesday. Voting is still to be completed in two of the most volatile regions of the country.

Voting will take place Sunday in the northern state of Punjab where Sikh separatists have killed at least 1,650 people this year and in eastern Bihar state where violence between Hindus and Muslims has left at least 300 people dead in the past six weeks.

Election workers will begin counting the votes Sunday morning, with the first results expected Sunday night after the polls close in Bihar, Punjab and tiny Sikkim.

"It is the bloodiest election I have seen," said Inder Mohan a political activist in a hunger strike outside the headquarters of the Election Commission, the watchdog body for the polls. "It is also the saddest because most of the violence seems to have been perpetrated by the Congress."

Mohan, 69, says he is in a hunger strike in protest against the Congress Party's "general attack on the right to vote." Next to him, groups of people chanted, "Rajiv Gandhi, come to your

senses."

The Congress Party has said that such allegations are part of an orchestrated campaign to malign the party and a smokescreen to cover up the opposition's violent electoral tactics.

In an editorial, the independent Times of India newspaper said Saturday the "progressive induction of money muscle and power to influence the electoral verdict" was rendering the polls meaningless.

The opposition contends that Congress Party workers instigated violence and rigged votes across the country, including in Amethi, Gandhi's own constituency. The Election Commission, has said the charges will be investigated, the results withheld if the inquiries are not completed and a revote ordered if necessary.

Calling the elections in Amethi a "national disgrace," the usually conservative Times of India said: "If this is the example set in the prime minister's own constituency, he is left without moral authority to control the hoodlums and mafia dons who make a mockery of the democratic process in other parts of the country."

On Friday, at least 41 people were killed as voting was held in 266 of the 524 constituencies at stake. On Wednesday, when 221 constituencies voted, at least 48 people were killed. Five others were killed Thursday in lingering disputes from Wednesday's voting.

The Election Commission has ordered a revote in 930 of the country's 590,000 polling booths after deciding that fraud had been committed.

Rights group accuses Salvadorean government, rebels of killing civilians

SAN SALVADOR (AP) — A human rights monitoring group has released a report accusing both the government and the rebels fighting it of causing civilian deaths during the guerrillas' two-month offensive.

The report, released Friday by Americas Watch, said the armed forces "engaged in targeted killings, arbitrary detentions of non-combatants and torture," while it aided the rebels "for using civilians as shields."

Also Friday, Salvadorean legislators labored a proposed law that would curb activities by union, peasant and human-rights groups, and officials said a witness to last week's killing of six Jesuit priests and two other people had fled the country.

The Americas Watch report, called "carnage again," said the air force "as far as it is possible to determine, caused great loss of civilian life by indiscriminate aerial attacks in slum neighbourhoods."

It criticised both sides for "impeding medical care for the wounded," who could not be

At least 400 of the revotes were ordered in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh, governed by the Telugu Desam Party, a member of the opposition National Front coalition.

The number of revotes ordered is nearly double the 480 ordered in the 1984 elections, which propelled Gandhi to a four-fifths majority in parliament after the assassination of his mother and predecessor, Indira Gandhi.

Some of the revotes were scheduled Saturday and the rest will be held "as soon as possible," the commission said.

On Sunday, voting will be held in 57 constituencies in the states of Punjab and Bihar and in Sikim's one constituency.

The campaign has been muted in Punjab and Bihar because of violence arising from opposition to India's Hindu majority.

Punjab is the scene of the violent six-year-old insurrection by militants from the Sikh community for an independent nation. The competing candidates include a former police officer on trial for conspiring to assassinate Mrs. Gandhi and the wife of one of her assassins.

In Bihar, sectarian violence between Hindus and Muslims earlier this month and in October killed at least 300 people. The fighting started after militant Hindus announced plans to build a temple at a disputed site claimed by followers of both faiths.

Congress Party leaders privately acknowledge the Hindu-Muslim violence in Bihar has affected the governing party's chances.

"We seem to have alienated both communities," said one governing party lawmaker, speaking on condition of anonymity.

Opinion polls say the opposition has a strong chance of forming the next government by gaining a majority of the seats at stake in the elections.

KAL jet crashes in Seoul, 21 injured

SEOUL (R) — Twenty-one people were hurt when a Korean Air Lines (KAL) jet with 54 people on board crashed on take-off from Seoul's Kimpo Airport Saturday and caught fire, an airline spokesman said.

A KAL spokesman said several people had broken bones but no lives were in danger.

The crash of the Fokker F28 was KAL's second in four months. A DC-10 crashed in Tropic on July 27, killing 74 of the 199 people on board and another six people on the ground.

The aircraft was about 10 metres off the ground when passengers said there was a bang from one of the rear-mounted engines.

The right engine lost power, the right wing slipped and clipped the ground and the aircraft smashed into the ground, bursting into flames, airline spokesman Lee Taek-Young said.

KAL originally said 52 people had been on board but later added two infant children to the passenger list. Only four non-Koreans, two Australians and two French nationals, were on board the flight to Kangnung on the east coast.

On Tuesday, South Korea's Transport Ministry ruled pilot error caused the Libyan crash.

KAL said it would fire the pilot and flight engineer and charge them with negligence and accidental homicide.

Lee said an investigation into Saturday's crash would take about a month.

S. Africa opens some suburbs to all races

CAPE TOWN (R) — Four South African suburbs have been opened to all races for the first time since apartheid was introduced in 1948, but the government vowed to retain segregation for those unwilling to see it go.

Planning Minister Hennus Kriel has announced that a district in central Cape Town, two suburbs outside Johannesburg and an area of the Indian Ocean port of Durban would be thrown open to residents of all races.

But he said the government would protect the rights of whites who wanted to live in racially exclusive enclaves and who wanted their children to go to all-white schools.

"People who want to live with their own communities must be given that right," Kriel said in a television interview.

Kriel's announcement was in line with President F.W. de Klerk's promise to eliminate some forms of segregation and increase the options open to South Africans.

De Klerk has already opened the country's beaches to all races and forced conservative white towns to open their shopping districts to black traders.

The announcement that blacks, whites, ethnic Indians and coloured (mixed race) people can be neighbours drew mixed reactions from opposition leaders and residents.

East German immigrants cause headaches for Bonn

BONN (R) — Among the enormous tide of East German visitors pouring into the West, 1,000 or more every day say they are not going back.

Although they comprise less than one per cent of the six million East Germans who have come to West Germany since the borders were flung open two weeks ago, the immigrants pose a big headache for Bonn.

"We just do not know where to put the people any more," said a social services official in the northern city of Hamburg. "Our chances of finding them all accommodation are catastrophic."

In November alone, more than 100,000 permanent settlers have arrived from East Germany, bringing the year's total to 25,000, the Ministry for Internal Affairs said.

At the beginning of the month nearly 40,000 fled via Czechoslovakia in just five days, and another big rush ensued when the border opened on Nov. 9. The

flow has now diminished but shows no sign of drying up altogether.

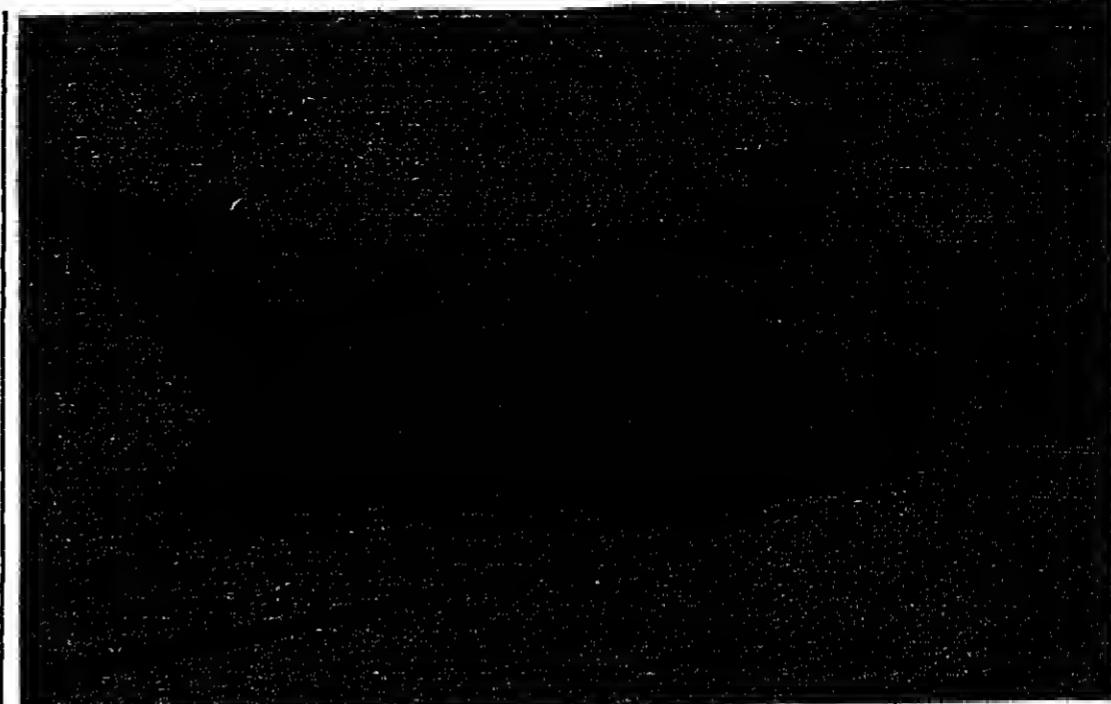
The city of Hamburg has already hired a couple of ships, caravans and a former sex shop to house them. In other parts of the country hotels, gyms and youth hostels have been taken over.

Economists have welcomed the influx of skilled labour for the economy, but others fear the East Germans will make competition for jobs fiercer and force wages down.

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The 12,000-tonne missile cruiser Slava is seen moored in Sevastopol Naval Base.

Summit ship transits Bosphorus

ISTANBUL (R) — The Soviet missile cruiser Slava, which will co-host next week's superpower summit in the Mediterranean, passed through Turkey's Bosphorus waterway Saturday heading for Malta.

The huge warship was escorted by the Soviet patrol ship Pytliv.

Pytliv followed the Slava as it passed through Istanbul, which

straddles the Bosphorus, shortly after 8 a.m. (0600 GMT).

A Turkish navy patrol boat

followed the Pytliv and a white high-speed launch usually used by the Turkish secret services to shadow Soviet warships sailed it.

Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President George Bush will meet on board

the Slava (glory) and the U.S. cruiser Belknap near Malta on Dec. 2 and 3.

The Slava sailed from its home port of Sevastopol on the Black Sea Friday and after transiting the Bosphorus must pass the Sea of Marmara, the Dardanelles and the Aegean Sea before reaching the Mediterranean.

Marcos' close ally returns home

MANILA (AP) — One of Ferdinand Marcos' closest allies returned three years after he was banished, and a pro-Marcos politician Saturday offered him leadership of the opposition to President Corazon Aquino.

Eduardo Cojuangco, a first cousin of Mrs. Aquino, arrived late Friday after three years exile in the United States, according to radio station DZRH, which broadcast an interview with him.

Cojuangco, 54, left the Philippines in February 1986 aboard the same American military plane that carried Marcos into exile in Hawaii, where he died on Sept. 28.

Cojuangco had been the symbol of "crony capitalism," a system in which associates of Marcos and his wife Imelda were given preferential treatment in establishing monopolies to control exports, manufacturing and other aspects of the economy.

Mrs. Aquino's staff appeared

return. Assistant spokeswoman Lourdes Sytangco said Cojuangco may have travelled under another name, since his real name did not appear on any rosters of flights arriving at Manila's airport.

Cojuangco told DZRH that he wanted to return to his homeland to clear his name of allegations that he helped Marcos in looting the Philippine treasury of billions before the late president was ousted in the 1986 "people power revolution."

"I am thankful that we have been able to come home because for a long time I have wanted to come back here," Cojuangco said.

"And I thank the Almighty that I have been given the opportunity to return to my beloved motherland."

A presidential security official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Mrs. Aquino learned of her cousin's arrival only Saturday.

Cojuangco told DZRH that he

had been issued a passport by the Philippine consulate in Los Angeles. Presidential spokesman Adolfo Azcuna said the palace was unaware that any passport was issued.

Cojuangco's passport was cancelled in 1986, along with those of Marcos and his immediate family.

Mrs. Aquino has banned the Marcos family from returning and has refused to allow her predecessor's body to be buried in the Philippines, citing national security.

Congressman Rodolfo Albano, former minority leader in the House of Representatives, said Cojuangco's return would boost the opposition forces, still grasping for a leader since Marcos' death.

"If he will accept it, we will wholeheartedly give the opposition leadership to him," Albano said of Cojuangco. "We welcome him as the leading light of the opposition."

The newspaper promised him a month's severance pay and he went to Spain "to collect my thoughts." The pay never came, until Tuesday. Two Tribune editors visited him at his home and brought a check for \$1,250.

THE Sunday Crossword

Edited by Herb Etzkorn

A LIKELY STORY

Craig Schatz

1 Lucille Ball role	35 Acres	61 J.H. Payne sold	91 Preserves
2 Samson	36 Dennis —	92 Shudder	92 Table tennis
3 Mrs. Mystery	38 Dulles school	93 Reddy —	93 Seven wives
4 "I'm a" —	letters	94 Rockies	94 Seven wives
5 Single	40 "King"	95 Takes pains	95 Takes pains
6 "I'm a" dyo	44 Franklin (with	101 Reit's wife	101 Reit's wife
7 "I'm a" —	45 " — " (1943)	103 Rival's	103 Rival's
8 "I'm a" —	46 Hidden obstacle	104 Personal enemy	104 Personal enemy
9 "I'm a" —	47 Zeb Walton	105 — perfect	105 — perfect
10 "I'm a" —	48 Land —	106 March can	106 March can
11 "I'm a" —	49 Coriolis	107 Midday	107 Midday
12 "I'm a" —	50 Compartment	108 Egg-whipped	108 Egg-whipped
13 "I'm a" —	51 Author Amy	109 Author	109 Author
14 "I'm a" —	52 Author	110 Eggbeaten	110 Eggbeaten
15 "I'm a" —	53 Endures	111 Infected people	111 Infected people
16 "I'm a" —	54 Carrying	112 Get involved	112 Get involved
17 "I'm a" —	55 Change	113 — any	113 — any
18 "I'm a" —	56 Cleaning	114 Hang loosely	114 Hang loosely
19 "I'm a" —	57 Cleaning	115 Sprightly	115 Sprightly
20 "I'm a" —	58 Old Pt. cold	116 Make a	116 Make a
21 "I'm a" —	59 Old Pt. cold	117 pretense	117 pretense
22 "I'm a" —	60 Road shoulders	118 Coup d'—	118 Coup d'—
23 "I'm a" —	61 Catch	119 Hand cover	119 Hand cover
24 "I'm a" —	62 Walled	120 Sex symbols	120 Sex symbols
25 "I'm a" —	63 Canine call	121 Seal	121 Seal
26 "I'm a" —	64 Unearthly	122 Sofie	1